THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1847. NUMBER 16.

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Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

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April 24, 1847. 49

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter; Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.
N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.
Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Capt. Taggart's Dying Words.

BY IMMA.

[In the account of the battle of Buenna Vista, it is said that the last man killed in the American lines was Capt. Taggart, of Brown Co. In. When struck down by a shot from the Mexican battery, and knowing himself to be dying, he exclaimed, whilst extending his sword to a comrade: "HERE, TAKE IT: I CAN USE IT NO MORE. BUT TELL THE BOYS TO FIGHT ON—OUR CAUSE IS JUST!"]

Here take my sword, dear comrade,
For I am lying now;
But yet I feel not Death's stern hand
Upon my pallid brow.
I care not, though my heart's rich blood
Is ebbing fast and free,
If I but hear my comrades shout—
'Oh! on to victory!"

My sword, my good old keen-edged blade,
Is red with foeman's blood;
From many a gory wave has drank,
With honor for its food.
Oh! bear it on, to battle still,
Where justice bids it fall;
The arm that wielded it grows chill—
My sword! oh, now farewell!

Hence! ye and it have work to do,
Sword, friends, and comrades, ALL:
"OUR CAUSE IS JUST;" then boldly strike
For Honor—live or fall.
On, wield the sword of Taggart well,
Amidst the thickest fight,
And think how oft HE proudly drew
It in his country's right.

I fa'l, but oh, "OUR CAUSE IS JUST!"
I glory here to die;
I scorn a coward, fainting heart,
Though death is in my eye.
Press on! brave boys, nor basely yield,
Though serried ranks may blaze—
Stout hearts will nerve each arm to strike,
And paens of triumph raise.

The boom of cannon greets my ear,
The cloud of battle lowers.
Once more my pulses wildly spring,
Though numbered are my hours:
Ha! shouts of Victory rend the air;
My heart with death grows chill;
FIGHT ON BRAVE BOYS, "OUR CAUSE IS JUST!"
GOD AND OUR COUNTRY STILL!

New Albany, Ind., July 18th, 1847.

THE LOTTERY TICKET:

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Two young storekeepers, whose capital in trade was rather small, and who daily saw excellent opportunities for making money pass unimproved for want of the means to embrace them, sat conversing about their future prospects. Their names were Felix Granger and Ellis Day.

"If I could only raise five or six thousand dollars somewhere," remarked the former. "I could double it in two years."

"So could I, easily," returned Day. "But that amount of money is not to be picked up readily. One thing, I am making a good living and slowly improving my condition, and I suppose I ought to be contented. In the end, if all goes on as it has begun, I shall accumulate, I hope, enough to live upon."

"It's too slow work for me. I feel like a man trying to run with clogs on his feet.—The fact is, I must have *more capital* from somewhere. I'll tell you what I've more than half made up my mind to do."

"What!"

"Buy a ticket in the lottery and try my luck. Prizes are drawn every day and why may not I meet with good fortune?"

Day shook his head.

"What's your objection?" asked Granger.

"I don't believe any good ever came of meddling with lotteries."

"Why?"

"In the first place the chances are all against drawing a prize. Not more than one in a hundred is successful, and yet the ninety-nine who draw blanks are just as full of hope for the prize as he who draws it; and are just as much diverted from right business thoughts during the time that elapses between the purchase of the ticket and the drawing of the lottery. The loss of the drawer of the blank is not alone the loss of his money. He loses in his business, often seriously, from the diversion of thought that must accompany the suspense he is doomed for a time to feel. Instead of applying himself diligently to the doing of what his hands find to do in his daily employments, he is thinking about the use he will make of his money if he should be so fortunate as to draw a prize. And in the second place, if he should succeed in getting a lucky number, he will be almost certain to loose all he has gained, and more beside, in trying for another and a higher prize."

"Trust me for that," returned Granger.—"Let me once get my fingers upon five, or twenty thousand dollars, and you won't find me meddling with lottery tickets."

"I wouldn't any man," said Day.

"Not even yourself?"

"No, not even myself."

"Wouldn't you buy a ticket if you knew you would draw a prize?"

"As that is supposing what cannot be, I will answer neither in the affirmative nor negative. But my own impression is, that money obtained by means of lotteries never does any good."

"Why not?"

"For this reason: Money is a standard of value, and passes in society as a representative of some kind of property; which is a thing in itself useful to mankind—as houses, lands, produce, manufactures, etc. When we receive money in business, it represents a benefit we have conferred upon another. But when money comes through a lottery, it does not correspond to any benefit conferred, but is actually the correspondent of injury done to others; for hundreds have lost that one might gain. If a man in business accumulate ten thousand dollars, that sum has been received from perhaps more than a thousand different sources in return for wants supplied; but, if a man draw ten thousand dollars in a lottery, he has received from a large number of persons their one, or two, or ten dollars without making them any return. *Nothing* has been produced; no want supplied. Society has been in no way benefitted, but actually injured. The whole proceeding, from beginning to end, has been disorderly and detrimental. And I cannot but believe that the money so obtained will prove more a curse to any one than a blessing, and this because I hold that all evils in society react with pain against those who practise them."

"Give me ten thousand dollars, and I will run all such risks," said Granger. "Somebody will get the prize, and I might just as *well have it as any one.* Come! Join me in a ticket. I have been looking over a first-rate scheme, which is to be drawn day after to-morrow."

But Day shook his head and said "No," firmly.

"Well, if you won't I will try my luck alone. The tickets are only five dollars."

That day Granger bought a ticket. A dozen times before the drawing of the lottery did he call in to see his friend Day, and as often did he mention what was uppermost in his mind—the prize he hoped to draw.

"If I get ten thousand dollars I will lend you two or three thousand to give you a start," he said on the day before the drawing was to take place. This was spoken in apparent jest, but he really felt in earnest.

Day could not help smiling.

"You may laugh," returned the other, "but when you see me with ten or fifteen thousand dollars in hand you will not think me the fool you now do."

"If you should be so lucky, I prophecy that your ten or twenty thousand dollars will do you no good in the end. That in ten or twenty years you will be no better off in consequence of your prize."

"I'll risk it."

"No doubt you are perfectly willing to do so."

"And so would you be."

"I shall keep out of temptation at least, by not buying a ticket," replied Day. "If I could get more capital in my business in a perfectly legitimate way, I should be glad to do so, for then I could make larger and more profitable operations. But as I see no approved mode of obtaining this capital, I must be content to to plod on as I am now going. It will come out right in the end, I donbt not."

"I'll furnish you with more capital in a few days," said Granger laughingly.

"Very well. I'll give you good security and pay you a fair interest," *was the laughing* reply.

"But won't you be afraid of money drawn in a lottery?"

"No, not to *borrow in.* But I would be afraid to draw it."

"Dividing a hair between north and north west sides. A distinction without a difference."

"To me it is not. I can see a very great difference."

On the next day late in the afternoon, Felix Granger came hurriedly into the store of Ellis Day. His manners was flurried; he had a look of wild elation.

"Didn't I tell you so?" he exclaimed in a thick voice. "Didn't I say that I would draw a prize?"

"You did," returned Day, calmly.

"And I said true. I've got the twenty-five thousand dollar prize as certain as death."

"Indeed!"

"True as preaching."

"Twenty-five thousand dollars?"

"Aye! Twenty-five thousand dollars.—Think of that, friend Day!"

And he caught the hand of his friend and almost crushed it in a vice-like grip.

"Ain't I a lucky dog? I always said I was born under a fortunate star, though I confess that I had to wait long before the right aspect came. But all in good time! I've no complaint to make. Twenty-five thousand dollars! Just think of that! Won't I do business now with a rush? Won't I show some of the sleepy ones in the trade a specimen of tall walking? Won't I?"

And for very want of breath the excited young man paused.

"What do you think of lotteries now?" he asked, after he had recovered himself a little. "Ain't you tempted to try your luck?"

"I think of them as I always did; I believe I shall not try my luck. I might be so unfortunate as to draw a prize."

"Are you crazy, Ellis Day?"

"Perhaps I am. But, seriously, I would rather go on as I am going than draw a prize of twenty thousand dollars. For slow and sure will bring all out right in the end; but with twenty thousand dollars thrown suddenly into my lap, I might, no doubt would, be tempted to dash ahead at a rate so rapid as to be thrown headlong from my course, and be worse off than I was when I began the world with hope, energy, industry and five hundred dollars in my pocket."

"And this you predict for me?"

"No I *predict nothing* for you. I hope you will be wise and prudent in the use of the large sum of money that has come into your hands."

"Never fear for me. I know what I am about. Twenty-five thousand dollars is not a sum large enough to turn my brain."

It is worthy of remark that Granger said nothing more about lending his friend a few thousand dollars, as he had proposed in anticipation of a smaller prize than the one he had drawn. Not that he had forgotten his promise, voluntarily made, but ways in which he could use the whole amount of his now greatly increased capital immediately presented themselves, and instead of feeling that he had anything to spare, he felt that his operations would still be restricted within limits that it would be desirable to pass.

When the twenty-five thousand dollars were paid to Granger, which was not until some weeks after the drawing of the lottery, he immediately laid out one hundred dollars in tickets in another flattering scheme, intending if he drew anything to keep his promise to Day, which he now regretted having been weak enough to make. He drew about fifty dollars—reinvested that in the same way—drew blanks and gave up lotteries. In this he was wiser than some men. Of course Day did not get the promised assistance in his business.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in cash at once enlarged the credit of Granger to from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. All his business operations became *greatly extended, and he grew into a man of* importance, both in his own eyes and the eyes of others, quite rapidly.

Whenever we begin to think highly of ourselves from any cause, but especially when this increased self-estimation springs from the mere increased amount of wordly goods that may happen to be possessed, we are almost sure to fall into error. The first error committed by Granger was a grievous one. When he drew the great prize he was under engagement of marriage with the daughter of a widow lady named Riker, whose income was small and who was unknown in fashionable society. The mother and daughter lived humbly, and all their time was usefully employed. Emma Riker had received a good education, and was in every way the equal in mental culture of the young man who had sought her hand.

Granger mentioned to Emma the fact that he had purchased a ticket, and talked of what he was going to do in case he drew a prize. When the prize came he hurried off to see her and tell of his good fortune, the news of which she received with calmness, yet evident pleasure.

For a month the young man continued his visits as of old, and felt and acted toward Emma as his affianced bride. After that the idea of obtaining a rich wife entered his mind. It was just as easy now, it occurred to him, to get a wife with twenty or thirty thousand dollars as one without a cent. But then he was under engagement of marriage. This thought produced an unpleasant sensation. The idea of a rich wife was a seed in the young man's mind, and toward it pride, selfishness, and a love of money flowed as principles of life, first vitalizing the seed and then causing it to grow sending down its roots in his heart, and putting forth leaves and blossoms that ultimately produced noxious fruit.

The possession of twenty-five thousand dollars, the enlargement of his business, and the reputation of being a young man of great enterprise, enabled Granger to form new acquaintances, and procured him invitations to fashionable parties in a circle where he had never before moved. He mingled with young ladies of high pretensions, and attactions of a more imposing kind than such as were possessed by Emma Riker. Contrasts unfavorable to the latter were constantly taking place in his mind. The final result was a breach of his engagement. This was the first and the worst error committed by the young man.

The effect produced upon the mind of Emma was serious. But she concealed as much as possible from the observation of every one what she felt, and, in the reflection that her lover had proved himself unworthy the earnest and unselfish affection she had borne him, sought to still the painful throbbing of her heart, and banish from her mind the image that had so long filled it with light and happiness. But she had a hard task to perform, and suffered much before it was finally accomplished.

A year from this time Granger led to the altar the daughter of a rich merchant, named Collins who had enough pride, extravagance, and love of show to ruin any man willing to be influenced by her. Her father gave her a brilliant wedding party, and a house furnished in the most costly manner. The young couple started in life with some *eclat.*

No very long time elapsed after the marriage before Granger discovered that his wife had few if any domestic qualities; was self-willed, passionate, full of pride and alarmingly extravagant. Such a thing as consulting his tastes, pleasures, or preferences, never appeared to cross her mind. In spite of the effort he made not to do so, he could not help contrasting these qualities of his wife with the very opposite ones that were possessed in such gentle and unobtrusive yet sweet perfection by Emma Riker.

Not more wisely did this young man act in business. He at once extendid all his operations and entered into new ones, employing every dollar of his onpital, and using his credit to very nearly its utmost limits. Under this system he found himself, by the end of a year or two, with a weight upon his shoulders that was difficult to be borne. Notwithstanding this, he boasted of having made ten thousand dollars during the first year, and twenty thousand in the second year that followed his improved fortunes; and in opening the business of his third year, he sought to extend still farther all his operations.—Through the influence of his father-in-law Granger got into the direction of a bank that was managed by a cliquo of money jobbers, through which he found no difficulty in passing his father-in-law's note to almost any amount; and Mr. Collins used the paper of his son-in-law quite as freely. Thus their interests and fortunes became inextricably blended.

With such facilities, and the credit of having made a great deal of money and being one of the most enterprising merchants in the city, Granger was able to do a very heavy business; but, from the start, he had over-traded, and was always driven by, instead of driving and rightly guiding and managing his business.

In the mean time Ellis Day was going on as of old, quietly, carefully, and safely. His operations were never very large: but they always yielded a fair profit, and gradually extended every year. He had never been able to get an advance of capital from any one, but this, he felt inclined to think, was all for the best. More capital might have tempted him into water that was beyond his depth.

Some time after Granger's marriage, Day, who had met Emma Riker a year or two previous, was again thrown into her commpany, and came into nearer association with her than before. The oftener he met her, the more he liked her; and it was not long before an intimacy sprang up between them that ended in marriage. They went to housekeeping in a neat, respectable, but not very costly style. Emma made a prudent, and loving wife, and grew daily more dear to her husband. Their home was to each the pleasantest place on earth. Different, indeed, was the home of Felix Granger. All day he was in the rush, hurry, excitement and anxiety of business: and he came home at night fatigued and with a weight upon his breast. But there was no sweet smiles there to fall upon him like a sunbeam; no loving words to make him forget the cares of the day. It not unfrequently happened that his wife was out, and remained out the whole evening; or she was in an ill-humor about something, hardly answered him civilly if he spoke to her; or she buried herself from tea time until the hour for going to bed in the pages of a new novel.—To her, husband she was, at no time, a pleasant companion.

The fact was, Mrs. Granger had no true affection for her husband, and did not put herself out to assume a virtue she did not possess. Indifference, coldness and sullenness were not always the only ills which the husband had to bear. He was often made to fell the worse irritation of direct ill temper, that fretted him at times beyond endurance and led to open bickerings; usually brief and violent while they lasted. Thus the days of *their wedded life passed on;* and they *were often* bitter days to both of them.

Five years from the period at which the marriage of Ellis Day took place, he removed with his little family into a beautiful but not very costly dwelling, which he had just purchased. His business had increased steadily and safely, for he had applied his mind diligently, from the first, to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of every thing that related in any way to the particular branch of trade in which he was engaged. It was rarely that he made a mistake in purchasing, or had debts in selling. As his experience became more matured, and his means enlarged, he was able to increase his business operations safely and to reap all the advantages of such an increase. The capital which he had [illegible] would have been an injury to him, rather than a benefit. This he now clearly saw; for it would have led him into an enlargement of his business, while his experience was yet but small, and might have involved him in difficulties from which extrication would have been almost imposible.

On the very day when he took possession of his new house, for which he had a clear deed, every dollar of the purchase money having been paid without disturbing his business by a withdrawal of capital, both Mr. Collins and his son-in-law stopped payment, the former with obligations out for three hundred thousand dollars, and the latter for one hundred and fifty thousand. They had extended their business operations, and stretched their credit, until the foundation upon which they stood became too weak to support them.—The father-in law was older, shrewder, and less scrupulous than Granger. He took care to save something from the wreck; but the latter came out penniless, and with a heavy debt hanging over him. The beautiful house and rich furniture that had been a part of his wife's marriage portion were seized and sold to the highest bidder, and he turned upon the world, with a family of three children with scarcely a dollar in his pocket.

Instead of sympathy from his wife in the sad disaster that had befallen him, he met with reproaches for not having made over to her and her children the house and furniture she had brought him, and thus reserved a home for his family. To these cruel reproaches the disappointed, broken spirited man had nothing to reply. He felt crushed to the earth, and without the strength to lift himself up again. He had fallen from so high a position that he was nearly disabled by the concussion.

Thrown out of business, turned out of his home, and with nothing to live upon, he was forced, reluctantly, to accept the constrained offer of his father-in-law to go to his house with his family until he could get something to do. Naturally independent in his feelings, this was a painful trial, especially as there was no real cordiality in the invitation, and the addition of his family to that of Mr. Collins' was evidently felt as a burden.

Some weeks after this arrangement had been entered upon, and at a time when it was chafing him sorely, Granger called in to see his old friend Day, to solicit from him a vacant clerkship in his store. After their meeting, Day expressed the sincere regret he felt at the disastrous result of his business.—With much bitterness the other replied:

"Yes, disastrous enough: but I do not wonder at it, now that I am a sane man again.—Ellis Day! Since the hour I drew that cursed prize in the lottery I have been beside myself. I have not acted, in a single instance, with the wisdom and prudence of a man whose mind was well balanced. I believe you now; but I did not believe you when you told me that money obtained the way I obtained twenty-five thousand dollars never does any good. You saw how it would be—you, like a wise man, could forsee the evil, but I, like a fool, passed on and have been puuished; and grievous and hard to be borne is that punishment. It is felt by me in the most intimate as well as in the most remote relations of my life.—Ah, my friend! Your patience, prudence, and willingness to wait for the gently flowing tide that bears us on to fortune have met the just reward. Like you, had I been, thus prudent and thus willing to wait, I might now have been safely advancing toward wealth, instead of being penniless, and with spirits broken, energy gone, and the very light of life extinguished!"

Granger was deeply moved.

The situation he asked was promptly given to him. But the salary was only eight hundred dollars a year. This small sum was in no way adequate to the wants of Mrs. Granger. She could spend it herself, twice over, *in the year, and because she could not get as* much as she wanted from her husband, she complained and fretted almost constantly.

Granger remained with Day only a few months, when his domestic irritations became so great that, in a fit of passion and despair, he left the city, and though some years have passed, he has never since been heard of by his family.

So much for a prize in the lottery! We agree, perfectly, with Ellis Day, that no good ever comes from money obtained by this or any other species of gambling, and for the reason already alleged, that it does not correspond to any use in the community; but has actually been obtained from those who have received no equivalents therefor. Other reasons could also be given, but they must readily suggest themselves to the mind of almost every reader.

TO PROTECT GRAIN FROM RATS.—An individual of much practical experience, states that green elder deposited in and about the mows of hay and grain, will prove an effectual preventative against the depredations of mice and rats. These animals are frequently very destructive in their ravages; and if a remedy so simple and easy of attainment is efficacious, it deserves to be known and remembered by all. We have long known that the leaves of the common mullen will drive rats from their haunts. There is something in the odor of this plant that is disgusting to their ratship, as was the leak to the ancient Pistol; they cannot "abide it."

BETTING.—The Cincinnati News tells an anecdote of Dan Marble, which curiously illustrates the insane passion for betting which is evinced by persons of peculiar constitution. A man who had lived a lifetime in the indulgence of his favorite passion for gambling, was taken most alarmingly ill. Three or four days passed away, and the disease having reached its crisis, his medical attendant informed him that he stood no chance of recovery.

"What'll you bet?" said the patient.

"Rake it down!—Rake it down, Doctor."

ONE OF THE WILLS.—An eccentric gentleman in Philadelphia, lately deceased, left behind him a curious will, from which the following is said to be an extract:

"Whereas, my daughter refused me a night's lodging in her house when I had no place of abode, I therefore leave her one cent, and to her hen-pecked husband, half a cent, as a man who allows his wife to insult her father in his presence, is no man. To my other children I recommend a perusal of the Fifth Commandment. To my mother-in-law I bequeath six cents, provided she buys therewith a halter to hang herself, for having swindled the Elect out of a gold watch she wears, under a pretence of benevolence and Christian conduct and behavior."

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.—The red men of the forest sometimes criticise the conduct, sentiments and belief of the whites in a bold and searching manner. The ingenious and cutting reply of Red Jacket to the request to adopt the religion of the whites, must be generally remembered. Not less bold and striking was a remark of John Mitten, one of the Seneca Indians, at a recent council of that nation. The subject of removing those Indians beyond the Mississippi being under consideration, he said that he wished to remain near the graves of his red fathers till the Great Spirit called him home; that he had no confidence in his white fathers; why should he have? His white fathers had murdered their Savour, and what kind of treatment could a poor Indian expect from men *who had killed the Son of God!*

GOOD RATSBANE.—"Doctor, that ere rat's-bane of yourn is first rate," said a Yankee, to a village apothecary.

"I know'd it! I know'd it!" said the pleased vender of drugs. "Don't keep nothing but first rate doctor's stuff."

"And doctor," said the joker, coolly, "I want to buy another pound of ye."

"Another pound?"

"Yes, sir, I gin that pound I bought the other day to a pesky mouse, and it made him dreadful sick, and I am pretty sure another pound would kill him."—*Spirit of the Times.*

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, who need aid, *have a right* to ask it from their fellow mortals: no one who holds the power of granting can refuse without guilt.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

FUNNY DEFINITIONS.—*Not far from correct. Parasol*—a protection against the sun, used by ladies made of cotton and whalebone.

Straps—an article worn under the boots by gentlemen made of calf skin.

Kites—light frames covered with paper and sent into the air by boys with tails attached to them.—*Barre Gaz.*

Wanted to see the Animal.

The publishers of a well known periodical in town, have placed in front of their office, in Tremont street a very extensive sign board upon which is emblazoned the words—

"LITTEEL'S LIVING AGE."

A green horn, fresh caught—who came to the city to look at the "glorious *Fourth*"—chanced to be passing towards the Common, when his attention was arrested by the above cabalistic syllables. Upon one side of Broomfield otreet he saw the big sign, upon the other the word "MUSEUM."

"Wal," said he to himself, "I've heern tell o' them museums, but a *'livin' age,'* big or little must be one o' them are curiosities we *read* about"

He stepped quietly across the street, and wiping his face, approached one of the windows, in which were displayed several loose copies of the work. He read upon the *covers*, "Littell's Living Age," and upon a card, "Popular Magazine—only one of its kind in the country," etc.

"*Magazine!* Wall, that beat's thunder all teu smach! I've heern about *paouder* magazines, an' all that;—wal, I reck'n I'll see the crittur, enny how!—and thus determining, he cautiously approached the door. A young man stood in the entrance.

"When does it open?" asked the countryman.

"What, sir?"

"Wot time does it begin?"

"*What?*"

"The show?"

"*What* show?"

"Wy, that are—*this*"—continued our innocent friend, pointing up to the sign.

The young man evidently supposed the stranger insane—and turning on his heel, walked into the office.

"Wal, I dun no 'baout that feller, much—but I reck'n I hevn't cum a hundred miles to be fooled—I ain't and I'm goin' teu see the crittur, sure."

"Hello! I say, Mr. Wut's name, there—doorkeeper! Hello!"

A clerk stepped to the door at once, and enquired the man's business.

"Wot do I *want!* Wy, I want to see the *animal*, that's all."

"What Animal?"

"Wy, this crittur——"

"I don't understand you, sir."

"Wal—yeu don't luk as ef you *could understand nobody, enny how.* Jest send the

By this time a crowd had collected in and about the doorway, and the green 'un let off something like the following:—

"That chap as went in fust, thar', ain't nobuddy, ef he has got a sweller tailed coat on. My money's as good as his'n, and it's a free country, to-day. This young man ain't to be fooled easy, now I tell yeu. I cum down to see the Fourth, and I've seen him. This mornin' I see the elephant, and naow I'm baound to see *this* crittur. Hello—there, mister!"

As no one replied to him, however, he ventured again into the office, with the crowd at his heels, and addressing one of the attendants, he enquired—

"Wot's the price, nabur?"

"The price of *what*, sir?"

"Of the show?"

"There is no show here"—

"No, *shore!* Wot'n thunder der yer leave the sign out for, then?"

"*What would you like to see, sir!* said another gentleman.

Why, I want to see the animal."

"*The animal?*"

"Yes—the critter."

"I really do not understaud, sir."

"Why yes yer *dew*—I mean the *wot's name* out there"—pointing to the door.

"Where?"

"Heven't yer got a sign over the door, of a *leetle* LIVIN'—sum'thin', hereabouts?"

"LITTELL'S LIVING AGE?"

"*That's* the crittur—them's um—trot him aout, nabur, and here's yure putty."

Having discovered that he was right (as he supposed,) he hopped about, and had got near the door again.

Pending the conversation, some rascally wag in the crowd, had contrived to attach half a dozen lighted fire-crackers to the skirt of our green friend's coat, and as he stood in the attitude of passing to the supposed doorkeeper—a quarter—crack! bang! went the fireworks, and at the same instant, a loafer sung out at the top of his lungs—"look out! *the critter's loose.*"—

Perhaps the countryman didn't leave a wide wake behind in that crowd, and may be he didn't astonish the multitude along Colonade Row, as he dashed *towards the foot* of the Common, with his smoking coat tails streaming in the wind.

Our victim struck a bee-line for the Providence Depot, reaching it just as the cars were ready to go out. The crowd arrived as the train got under way, and the last we saw of the "unfortunate" he was seated at a window whistling most lustily to the engine, to hurry it on.—*Boston Times.*

A LIAR.—Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista, one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier, wounded, asks an Indianaman to help him off the field. The latter does so by enabling him to mount his horse, riding himself before. During the ride, the poor Arkansian had his head shot off, unknown to his companion. Arriving at the doctor's quarters, the Indianaman was asked what he wanted.

"I brought this man to have his leg dressed."

"Why," replied the doctor, "his head is off."

"The——liar!" exclaimed the man of Indiana, looking behind him, "he *told me* he was only shot in the leg!"

Later from Mexico.

Advance toward the Capital—escape of Major Gaines and Midshipman Rogers.

The steamship Galveston has arrived at New Orleans, with advices from Puebla to the 6th of August, one week later than before received. General Scott was still at Puebla on the 4th. The army was to take up the line of march on the next day for the City of Mexico.

General Twigg's Division was to leave on the 7th, General Quitman on the 8th, Gen. Worth on the 9th and General Pillow's on the 10th.

Col. Childs remains in command at Puebla. General Pierce arrived at Puebla on the 6th; lost not a single man on the march, notwithstanding another severe battle with the Guerrillas.

The most agreeable news by this arrival is the escape of Major Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rogers from the city of Mexico, and their safe arrival at General Scott's headquarters.

The letters mention an affair between Capt Ruff of the Rifles and the commander of a Guerrilla party, in which the latter was entirely routed.

Mr. Kendall also writes of the death of Lieut. Hill of the second Dragoons, and Dr. Hammer of the South Carolina Regiment.

The train which left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 6th, has been attacked about 24 miles from Vera Cruz. Indeed the attacks commenced shortly after leaving that city.

The escort of the train was under command of Major Lally, of the Ninth Infantry, Col. Wilson being down with the yellow fever.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The steamer Galveston, from Vera Cruz, also touched at Tampico on the 14th, and at Brazos on the 15th. By her we have dates from all these points.

The train, which left Vera Cruz on the 6th was severely handled. Capt. Fairchild, and Capt. Besancon's companies had a fight with the guerrilla paties, and a serious affair at the National Bridge.

The Sun of Anahuac, of the 12th, says the dragoons report an action 8 miles from the National Bridge, and that Capt. Baldwin and Cummings were wounded. 25 Mexicans and 8 Americans were killed.

The Americans being reinforced, a hard fight was expected at the bridge.

The 10th Infantry, under Maj. Lally, had a fight with the guerrillas, near Santa Fe.—They were conducting the baggage wagons, or train, and little or no harm was done.

Gen. Scott left Puebla on the 7th of Aug., and expected to fight a severe battle between Puebla and the city of Mexico.

The communications being interrupted, and the special express from Puebla having been cut off, we have no advices direct from Gen. Scott's army. The statement of his advance, *comes in an authentic and reliable form.*

The Sun of Anahuac of the 11th says the Secretary of the Spanish Legation arrived at Vera Cruz and resigned. Also gives rumors that a messenger guarded by two hundred Mexican cavalry arrived at Puebla with despatches to Gen. Scott from the capital.

Gen. Pierce will remain in command at Puebla, although one statement has it that Col. Childs is assigned to that duty.

Letters in the Delta, from Vera Cruz, to the 13th of August, says, letters to merchants there positively announce that Gen. Scott would move from Puebla on the 7th. The Picayune correspondents say he was to march on the 8th. No particulars are given, but the statement was not believed.

Midshipman Rogers and Major Gaines report, that Santa Anna was marching with fifteen thousand men to meet Gen. Scott.

A night attack on Tampico was expected. The yellow fever was spreading at Tampico, but at Vera Cruz it was on the decrease.

The able and lucid letters of "*Prentice,*" the commercial correspondent of the Washington Union, published weekly in that journal, furnish the most conclusive evidence of the extraordinary prosperity of the United States at the present day. If we only had space so as to copy these letters into the columns of the Citizen, we believe they would be productive of the most happy results.—Those of our readers who are engaged in agricultural pursuits would, by the perusal of these letters, gain a clear insight into the salutary effects produced by the different measures of Mr. Polk's administration on the commercial intercourse between the United States and other nations, and the extent to which their interests are promoted by this increased trade.

We make the following extract from his letter of the 5th inst., in regard to the export of agricultural products from the port of New York, for the last three months preceding the 1st of August inst.—*Frederick (Md.) Citizen.*

"Both the import and export trade of the city have increased 50 per cent., and the internal trade in a greater ratio. As an index of which, we may compare the quantities and value of flour and wheat and corn that arrived at tidewater on the Hudson to the 1st Aug. reducing the wheat to flour:

	1846.		1847.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Flour bbl	1 421,110	5,881,936	2,144,315	13,695,079
Corn b'ls	800,012	410,000	3,759,083	3,007,269
Total value	—	$6,571,746	—	$17,703,339

"Here is an increase of $12,500,000 in three months on two articles of farm produce coming down the canal alone. Two years of business like the present will, on free-trade principles, increase the actual capital of the country equal to the whole amount employed in manufactures. There can be no large exports without corresponding imports, and *vice versa.*"

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—A writer in a late number of the "Union" states that a new and safer and more expeditious route for the transportation of stores to the waters of the Pacific, than any now used, can be available by way of the Rio Grande. Steamboats now ascend with ease that river to Lariado, 700 miles above the Gulf of Mexico, as has been proved in years past, and during the last year by a steamboat expedition sent up this river by General Patterson; and at 100 miles higher up, where General Wool crossed, near the town of Presidia de Rio Grande, the depth of water was 8½ feet; and this depth continues all the way up to the city of Albuquerque, within a day or two's travel of Santa Fe; and from this neighborhood, it has been ascertained that the distance overland to the navigable waters of the Gulf of California, (the Rio Colorado) is but 200 miles, which would bring us to the waters of the Pacific and to the ports of Guayama, Monterey, San Francisco, Astoria. Thus, through the medium of this route, little land travel will be necessary, not exceeding 400 miles, (by leaving the river lower down) and through a well settled region, where provisions, coal, &c., are plenty, and no danger from the attack of Indians. The writer says:

"In connection with this route, a very important improvement in transmitting government despatches may be introduced—viz: the *magnetic telegraph*—by which we could convey and receive intelligence from our Pacific possessions in two weeks each day! This is no visionary scheme; for before two years elapse, the telegraph will be completed to New Orleans; from thence it would be conveyed by steamboat down the Gulf of Mexico and up the Rio Grande to a suitable point on the same, where a line of telegraph, of about 400 miles, would reach the waters of the Gulf of California, from whence it would be transmitted by steamboat to the different ports on the coast."

Considering how much this country has suffered from misrule for the last fifty years, under the various Democratic administions, (as we are told by the Federalists) it is truly wonderful how it has gone on and prospered as it went.

ANOTHER SHOWER-BATH FOR THE MEXICAN WHIGS.

Capt. Thomas F. Marshall's, or Tom Marshall's, late war speech at Louisville, was a perfect damper for the Mexican Whigs of that ilk. Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, was present at its commencement, but incontinently sloped, as soon as the orater began to get warmed in his subject. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Tom let down upon Corwin, &c., with a tremendous force. He denounced the war as infamous, and cruel toward their countrymen who are contending against a dastardly foe and destructive climate. He would carry the war to the last point of resistance, *and proclaim a peace,* and he would enforce it by hanging every one who rebelled against it.—The *Mexicans,* he said, were a miserable degraded race, down trodden by a band of rascally grandees and thieving officers, who were for war, because by that they only could live. *Government,* he said, they never had; the country was ruined by factions—military factions—who kept the people in the worst sort of bondage. Capt. Marshall applauded the plan of the campaign, as one of the most splendid and up to the time General Scott entered Mexico, was being prosecuted on a scale of grandeur unequalled in the history of the world. Taylor advancing through the passes of the Sierra Madre—Wool through Chihuahua—Kearney through Santa Fe and California—and all converging to a common centre—and intended to strike directly to the heart of Mexico. He then spoke of Scott's plan, which deprived Taylor of nearly all his forces, and left them to fight the greatest army that Mexico could bring into the field with only 4,500 volunteers—and the splendid result of that great battle. He said he had heard, since his return, that it had been the policy of the Administration from motives of fear and jealousy of Taylor's growing popularity, to sacrifice him and his brave little army! He seemed to understand the object of those who had so industriously circulated this foul slander of the opposition, and remarked, that if the government or rival chief could be suffered to act from such a motive he would invoke the wrath and power of the Almighty to scatter and consume them with the red lightnings of Heaven!

Capt. Marshall in the words of the Enquirer's correspondent, went farther than he that went farthest, in sustaining his country and the administration in the prosecution of this war. It was not a war of Mr. Polk's—it was a war of the country, by its vote in electing Mr. Polk—that was the main issue between the two great political parties at the last election; and when, by the act of Mexico, hostilities had actually commenced, the country, by a singular unanimity of the Legislature, passed a vote to raise 50,000 men to prosecute it with vigor. How, then, could this be Mr. Polk's war? Capt. Marshall was for taking the whole of Mexico, and *holding all we took.*—Could England object to it? No! Every inch of Territory held by England, beyond its own island, was held by the right of conquest—and that, by the laws of nations, was the best of titles. He would hold all."

A PILL FOR FEDERALISM.

Col. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, a talented Federal, who has recently returned home from Mexico, delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech at Crawfordsville, a few days ago, to a very large concourse of citizens.—In the course of his remarks he alluded to the speech of Senator Corwin, of Ohio, upon the Mexican war, in the following language:

"It is the emanation of a master mind, but the eloquent language in which it is clothed cannot conceal its *damning treason!*" In speaking of the men who refused to vote supplies to the warworn soldier, he said "disgrace overhung their graves."

Col. Lane also declared that on the reception of Mr. Corwin's speech in Mexico, the Ohio troops not only burnt the speech but also the author in effigy.

We can easily imagine the feelings of the brave men who, while perilling their lives in their country's poisonous blight at home. It has ever been thus. In every war in which we have been engaged, the leaders of the Federal party have uniformly denounced the war, and those engaged in it; they have invariably placed our own country in the wrong, and our national foe in the right. Can true patriots support a party which support such men?

An army correspondent writing from Buena Vista on this subject says—

"As you will doubtless suppose, much excitement prevailed among the volunteers and especially those from Ohio, when the unpatriotic and anti-American speech of Senator Corwin was read—and they gave utterance to their feelings of contempt for the man, and indignation at his Mexican sentiments, by groans and hisses from every soldier present while the devouring flames were consuming his image."

The same correspondent, after speaking of the brave men who left their homes, their families and friends, and voluntarily took upon themselves the trials and hardships of a soldier's life to defend their country's rights, to avenge her wrongs, thus proceeds:

"Such men lose their philosophy when they read the jeers and insults of a cowardly miscreant—the falsehoods and calumnies of a traitorous scoundrel, like Tom Corwin, who would see his country disgraced before he would shoulder a musket in its defence. Let me say to you, sir, that, if we had him here about this time, the Ohio Regiments would ask no better sport than to avenge the reproach and insults aimed at them by this man, than *hanging him on the first tree,* in lieu of his effigy! Many a better man has shared a similar fate."

ANOTHER SHOWER BATH TO WHIGGERY.—The Wayne County Democrat contains the toasts drank at the public dinner in Wooster given to Col. Curtis and the volunteers of the third Ohio regiment. Colonel Curtis's speech must have been a bitter pill to his whig friends. He sustained the war—sustained its prosecution—charged its commencement on Mexico—denied that this is a war to extend slavery, but said slavery would, from natural causes, be circumvented by it—that the mass of the Mexicans were in little better condition than the slaves of the south, if as good. He denied that we could make pence by *withdrawing our army;* it must be done by teaching the enemy to respect our rights. Opposition here, among our people, to a vigorous prosecution of the war would only lead the Mexicans to suppose that they could obtain peace on better terms, &c.

FROM THE PLAINS.—Several volunteers returned to the city on Saturday last; they bring a number of letters, but nothing of interest in addition to what we have already published.

From the reports brought in by this party, it is probably that Kit Carson, who was going out with despatches to California, had lost all his horses and mules. *Our informant met* him near the Pawnee Rock, and afterwards heard from a party who said they had passed him the day following, that his mules and horses had all been stolen the night previous. From Carson's well-kdown knowledge of the woods and familiarity with the Indian character, we are disposed to doubt the correctness of the report. Yet so adroit and daring have been the attacks of these Indians, that we shall not be surprised if it turns out to be true.—*St. Louis Rep., 16th.*

While the cars were passing from Buffalo to Attica, on a recent trip, one of the passengers, an honest German emigrant, gave birth to a bouncing boy. For a wonder, we believe no extra charge was made for the additional passenger, which we record as something extraordinary. The mother took the youngster in her arms on her arrival of the cars at Buffalo and walked with telegraph speed to the steamboat.

NO FICTION.—Not a very long time ago, one of the most eloquent divines of Great Britain, occupying one of the most important pulpits of the kingdom, became so much affected by the use of wine repeatedly, that he was summoned to give an account of himself.—He could not bear, he said, to stand for trial on such a charge, before men whose only superiority over him consisted in the possession of hard heads, which could endure potions that overthrew him. He accordingly left his high position, and, under an assumed name, took passage in the steerage of a ship bound to America. At one of our principal interior towns he took lodging at an obscure hotel, where, for a while, he bore up under all the pressure upon him, and lived without excessive indulgence. But at length he returned to his glass more recklessly that ever, got into a broil with low fellows, for which he was arrested, and with others compelled to labor in prison. There, of course, he was temperate, but the deep degradation of his condition prevented him from disclosing his real name.

At length, a visitor, looking at him, thought he discovered traits not common in the prison, and, having procured liberty from the keeper, addressed the prisoner, saying, "Sir, I judge from your bearing that you have seen better circumstances than these which you are in at present." "Yes, I have," replied the prisoner, shedding tears. By persevering kindness the visiter was able at length to obtain the real name of the fallen man, and the story of his degradation. He repaired to a clergyman of the place, with the secret. The clergyman had a parishoner from the church of which the prisoner said he had been the minister.—He was invited to the prison. It was so; there was his eloquent pastor working among felons! By application to the proper authorities the prisoner was released from confinement, and, under the care of kind friends, it is hoped that his great talents may be employed in high usefulness again.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

THE THING CALLED QUEEN.—Our Canada neighbors talk about the "*things* called Presidents." A young girl by reason of an arrangement made some two hundred years ago, is placed at the head of a great empire, when only 18 years old. She is the daughter of a "State pauper," whose lack of brain was proverbial, the grand daughter of a man who became a hopeless idiot, and the niece of a profligate debauchee and heartless husband, whose character it is almost indecent to mention.—She is possessed of rather inferior talents, both natural and acquired, is not at all remarkable for the beauty or dignity of her person, and her voice in an ordinary family would not be regarded safe in some discussion upon the purchase of new lace or the fit of a gown. Her temper is somewhat akin to vinegar in its nature, and her husband whom she elevated from a pauper German principality to her bed and throne, is the laugh of Continental Europe. She is in fact a female puppet, whom ministers manage as suits their notions, and to whom Colonists and traveling showmen are proud and boastful of a introduction.—She is the thing called Queen.—*Roch. Eve. Gaz.*

MAKING A BAD BEGINNING.—The St. Louis Reville has some discouraging news from the California Emigrants, in a letter written by one of the number above the junction of the North and South Forks of the Platte. The company numbered seventy-six wagons on the 18th of May, and on the 16th of June, by dissention among them, the number travelling together was reduced to sixteen wagons.—They had divied off into small parties, each selecting a leader among themselves. On the 17th, Capt. Wiggins, who had started as leader of the main party, resigned his command and left them. They were quarrelling as usual, with the prospect of this last sixteen dividing before another day had passed. Those that quit the main party have found some difficulty in uniting with other divisions.

GEN. CASS AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The oration before the Literary Societies, by the Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was every way worthy of the distinguished orator. His theme, "The glory of our country and the best means of preserving it," was well suited to the man and the occasion. He referred to the free institutions; our educated masses; our universal diffusion of knowledge, and our improved means of rapid communication.—These, and a variety of other topics to which he alluded while contrasting our condition with that of other countries and other ages, embraced the true elements of our national glory. These were what had carried us forward in our proud career, until we are already occupying the stepping-stone that looks off to the Celestial Empire. As long as our countrymen cherish them, so long will that glory continue, cherish them and they will carry us forward and make the coming millions of this country happy, as we are happy; cherish them and the star of American liberty will never set. The strong current of nervous thought which ran through his production, was illustrated throughout by the choice gems of a wide historical research, adorned by the most beautiful poetical and classical allusions.—*New Hampshire Argus.*

CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Asbbel Barney, E. G. Merrick, B. Higgins, and others, who were indicted as the owners of the steamboat Chesapeake, for neglecting to provide the vessel with life boats, &c, as required by the act of Congress, pleaded *nolle contendere,* before the U. S. Court, and submitted the case to its consent, whereupon the Court fined them three hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution.

THE WRONG MAN HUNG.—A young printer named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven Palladium, was hung a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion with whom he was traveling. He protested his innocence to the last, but without avail. Recently the landlord in whose house the murder was committed confessed the crime on his death bed. Boyington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man.

DON'T SUSPECT TOO QUICK.—The Philadelphia papers give an account of a most brutal chastisement inflicted by a *pious* and refined lady of that city upon a little colored girl, whom she suspected of stealing money from her. After whipping the girl herself, having her husband do the same, and letting a young man frighten her with a rope and threats of hanging, the lady found the money all safely pinned in a dress, just where she had placed it herself, and then forgotten it.

A MEXICAN.—The Boston Times states that during the progress of the funeral ceremonies at Worcester, on Saturday last, in honor of the la nented Lincoln, all the stores generally were closed in the streets through which the procession passed. There was one prominent exception, however, it adds; that of a man by the name of Eaton, who exhibited a placard in front of his store as the cortege neared his place, upon which were inscribed the words "No homage to murderers."

WHAT RUIN!—The Boston Atlas says fifteen hundred houses will be built in the *new manufacturing* town of Lawrence the present season. Just think of them building ten houses every day in a town only one year old! What strange people those Yankees are—to be investing their substance in building manufacturing towns, when the "wise men" of the party claiming "all the intelligence of the country" have proclaimed that the manufacturing business has been ruined by the "British locofoco Tariff."

One reason, says a country paper which induces us to support the ten hour bill is, that the factory girls will then have time to garter their stockings in the morning, instead of having so frequntly to draw them up in the streets.

Letter from Gen. Taylor.

From the Clarksville, (Tenn.) Jeffersonian.

Below we publish the letter of Gen. Taylor in reply to the letter of the committee appointed by the Democratic Convention in this place, on the 7th of June last. It will be seen that the committee make reference to the resolutions of the committee as embodying the principles upon which they wish to know his opinion, and it may be important to a clear understanding of the correspondence to learn what those resolutions were we; regret that we cannot spare the space to republish them. We will, however, in as brief a manner as possible explain their purport.

The first resolution expresses a settled hostility to a National Bank, and expresses a belief that such an institution is not only unconstitutional but highly inexpedient. The second refers to the same subject.

The third resolution declares in favor of the Independent Treasury and the separation of Bank and State.

The fourth declares against a tariff for protection; the fifth against the distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and the sixth against the policy of internal improvements by the General Government.

The seventh expresses the belief in the right of Texas, as an independent sovereignty to annex itself to the United States and the obligation imposed upon us after the act of annexation to protect her territory.

Then comes a preamble which alludes to the movement which had been made by the whig party in favor of Gen. Taylor, and takes the ground without qualification that the democratic party cannot support any man whose principles are not well defined and which are not wholly and entirely democratic.

Then follows the resolution instructing the officers of the committee to address a letter to Gen. Taylor touching his opinions upon the several matters referred to in the resolutions. Another resolution fully endorses the course of the present administration, and congratulates the people upon the prosperity of the country under democratic rule.

This is the substance of the resolutions which were forwarded by the committee to Gen. Taylor, and to which his attention was called. He declines any expression of his views, and gives us distinctly to understand that he does not intend to make any declaration of principle whatever. He says that he must go into office "*untramelled and unpledged*" so that he can be the President of the people and not of a party. What the whigs will say to this remains to be seen.—The position of the democratic party here is no matter of doubt. They declare without reservation in the resolution that they cannot and will not support a man whose political principles they do not know. We predict that this letter will exercise a very important influence upon the whigs in this State, as well as in other parts of the Union, and that the honest and patriotic of that party will take the ground occupied by the democracy of Montgomery county upon this subject. The following is the letter:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Mexico,
July 20, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 16th inst., which has just reached me, accompanied by certain resolutions entered into by a Democratic meeting of my fellow-citizens at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 7th of June last, in relation to certain important matters and principles connected with the management of our national affairs, desiring to know my views and opinions in regard to the same, as they might have an important bearing on their course, should my name be before the country as a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election; which I must beg leave to decline doing, for even if disposed to do so, I cannot spare the time from my official duties to devote to the investigation of those subjects which their importance seem to require, to enable me to reply to them in a way that would be satisfactory to myself, much less so to your honorable committee. I must therefore say in this instance what I have stated to others on like occasions, which is, that I am no politician, near forty years of my life have been passed in military service of the Republic, most of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier or in the Indian territory, and I may say with great propriety, for the most part constantly on duty, the last two in Mexico, or on its immediate borders, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house; you may therefore very readily suppose under such circumstances, I have had but little time to devote to the consideration or investigation of important political matters, or to their discussion, nor have attempted to do so, or been mixed up with political men or matters in any way, not even having voted for one of our chief magistrates or any one else since I have been stationed or serving for the most part beyond the limits of the States.

I can say in all sincerity I have no aspirations for the Presidency, and if I am a candidate or to be one, it must be recollected I am or will be made so by others, and by no agency of mine in the matter; under this state of things should a majority of the good people of our country think proper to elevate me to the first office in their gift, or I may say the first in the world, I will feel bound to serve them, and will do so honestly, and faithfully to the best of my abilities strictly in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, as near as possible in the way it was acted upon and construed by our first Presidents, two of whom at least participated in creating and putting into operation that glorious instrument. But many important changes in our affairs at home and abroad may take place between this and the time for holding the election for filling said office, so much so, as to make it desirable for the general good, that some individual other than myself should be selected as a candidate for that station, and could he be elected, I will not say that I would yield my pretensions to that distinguished position, for I have not the vanity to believe I have any, but I would not only acquiesce with pleasure in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the Republic had one citizen more worthy and better qualified than I am, and no doubt there are thousands, to discharge the arduous and important duties appertaining to that high office. *Be this as it may,* should I ever occupy the White House it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could enter on the duties appertaining to the Chief Magistrate of the country untrammeled and unpledged beyond what I have previously stated as regards the Constitution, so that I could and would be the President of the nation and not of a party.

For the interest you and other kind friends of the committee and those you and they represent take in my continued success against they enemy while this war continues, which I sincerely hope will soon be brought to an honorable close, as well as I fear for the too flattering manner you have been pleased to connect my name with the distinguished office in question, and especially for the handsome and complimentary terms in which they have been communicated, are duty appreciated, and for which I beg leave to tender to you and through you to the gentlemen of the committee, collectively and individually, my most cordial thanks for the same. With considerations of highest respect and esteem, I remain gentlemen,

Your ob't and devoted Serv't.
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

To Dr. C. L. WILCOX and others of the Committee.

THE CANAL AND THE LAKE.—Oh! what a "solitude" the canal has been this season! and the lake—what a "waste of waters!" All for the want of a United States Bank. When, O, when, will prosperity return to our dearly beloved but totally ruined country? Immortal Ewing—shade of Biddle, tell us when.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, September 4, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

SILAS WRIGHT IS DEAD!

SILAS WRIGHT, one of the brightest stars in the American galaxy of statesmen, is no more! He died at his residence, in Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. on the 27th ult. of apoplexy. He was born on the 24th of May, 1795, being at his death, fifty-two years of age. Suddenly has he been called from among the great men of the nation, yet his name and fame will live in the memories of the people while all that is noble and good shall be revered. His body is a heap of clay—a mouldering clod—but the work of his towering intellect—the impress of his mighty mind on the policy of the country, on the destinies of his adopted State, will survive him for ages. Uniting in one person the pure statesman, the far seeing and sound philosopher and scholar, and the practical farmer, he exercised an influence in the political and social circles of the country, which at times has drawn the eyes of the whole nation upon him. But now he is gone—"earth to earth, dust to dust." "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

Hurrah for Rhode Island.

There is a screw loose somewhere—Rhode Island has elected THURSTON, Democrat, to Congress. Chapman can now crow!

☞ When we ask of the Gazette advice how to conduct the Observer, it will be time enough for that paper to offer it—not before.

☞ J. M. G. LESCURE, Esq., one of the editors of the Democratic Union, died at Harrisburg on Saturday, last.

And Still Another.

In another column will be found another letter from Gen. Taylor. These epistles have become so frequent of late, that, unless we find in some future one some extraordinary or striking sentiment, we shall not copy any more. Many of the whig papers have pronounced the one we gave last week as "bungling," "discreditable," &c. What they will call this, remains to be seen. To our mind it is far behind its predecessor as a literary composition, while it does not even possess the merit of simple frankness, which in some measure characterized that production. The General fought himself up, for which we were willing to give him credit—he has now wrote himself down, for which we are equally willing to give him credit.

A Very Modest Young Man.

The junior of the Gazette is a very modest young man, there's no doubt. He reminds us of the Phrenologist who said there were but three perfect heads in the United States—Daniel Webster's, Henry Clay's, and the other, putting his hand upon his own cranium, modesty forbade him to mention. *He* very modestly tells us how *he* conducts *his* paper, and then says we "would consult *good taste*" and gain, we don't no how many "laurels," a basket heaping full probably, if we would take *pattern after him!* Well, that's cool, anyhow!

☞ We have received the August number of the "Gavel," a monthly magazine published at Albany, devoted to Odd Fellowship.—This is the last of the volume, and with it closes the connection of the present publisher, he having disposed of it to Mr. Clark W. Bryan, of Hudson, N. Y., where it will hereafter be published. The "Gavel" has been for the past year a miserable rickety concern, a disgrace alike to the publisher and the Order, and we trust the change will produce a corresponding change for the better in the work.

☞ From present appearances our whig friends will have pretty warm work in their county convention, on the 10th. There are already five names announced as candidates for Assembly, all anxious, if not capable, to serve the county in the Halls of Legislation. A sixth, G. J. Ball, Esq., (we mus'nt say "our friend" any more,) it is said will be brought forward, and we think will be nominated, although there is strenuous efforts, both foul and fair, now making to lay him on the shelf. The same clique defeated him for State Treasurer last winter, and will do so now if they can. "We shall see what we shall see," and that pretty soon too—although for our part it's a fight we don't care which whips.

☞ We learn that the steamers Nile and Wisconsin came in collision, on Lake Huron, 40 miles above Fort Gratiot, on Monday night last. Both boats sustained serious injury, and it was with great difficulty they were prevented from sinking. They however succeeded in reaching Palmer, on the St. Clair river, where they were repaired.

☞ Ex-Governor Seward, of New York, won't go the "Rough and Ready" movement of his brother whigs, no how they can fix it. The whigs of Ithaca, as we learn by the Chronicle, undertook to form a "Rough and Ready club" a few days ago, but failed to do any thing further than make a very ludicrous spectacle for the benefit of the boys of the village. Ex-Governor Seward was in town on business, and being *invited* to be present and *deliver an address, gave an absolute refusal.*

A Beautiful Pair.

A beautiful pair of worthies are the federal candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, Irvin and Patton. The first voted for the passage of the Bankrupt law, then voted against its repeal, and the other took the benefit of that law, to the tune of twenty-two thousand dollars! *Par nobile fratrum.*

☞ A new steamer called to "Baltimore" has made her appearance upon the lakes.—She was built and is owned at Monroe, Mich., between which place and Buffalo she is destined to run. Capt. G. A. Strong commands her.

☞ The Democratts of the seventh district of Ohio have nominated Jonathan D. Morris for congress, in place of Gen. Thos. L. Hamer, deceased.

THE WILMOT PROVISO, AND A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On this subject the Boston Post contains some very appropriate remarks, which coincide so entirely with our own views, that we cannot refrain from condensing them, (they being, in their present form, entirely too long for our columns,) for the benefit of our readers.

The Post assumes as a settled point that a National Convention will be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and remarks that the only point to be considered is in what manner it shall be rendered harmonious—embracing the whole country. Shall we have a new test, which is as much whig as democratic, and defines no line between the two great parties, or shall we abide by the well defined positions and the settled landmarks of democracy? We agree with the Post in repudiating this new test—this doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso—which a few, and we rejoice to say but a few, of our Democratic cotemporaries appear so anxious to mix up with its deliberations. It is but a short time since this question was first broached, yet were we to believe half we read, and shut our eyes to the history of the past, we would be irresistably led to the conclusion that opposition to the farther addition of slave states was an old and cardinal principle of the Democratic policy. But when we ask how and at what time it became so, its advocates are dumb. We cannot find it in the compromises of the constitution—not in the creeds of Jefferson, Madison, or Jackson; not in the resolutions of any democratic national convention, nor in any division between the democratic and federal parties, from the days of John Adams and the black cockade until now. It was no test of democracy when Missouri was admitted. It was no test when Texas was annexed to the Union, nor has it been applied to the admission of any state into full fellowship with the old thirteen. Then it can be no settled principle of the democratic party, and ought not to enter into the deliberations of a national convention. It is merely a question of expediency, or rather we should say, a sectional question, which if persisted in will produce heartburnings and jealousies between the north and south, and result in no good to the Union. The Democratic party—and when we say the democratic party, we mean not of one section, state or town, but of the Union—will be slow to incorporate a dogma of this character in its creed. They will not become abolitionists for the purpose of securing abolition votes—neither will they incorporate nativism, for the purpose of securing native support. Democracy will leave all such commingling of elements to federalism. With that party such a union would sacrifice no principle, but on the coutrary, it would be perfectly consistent with its past history. But our party can only exist so long as its principles and measures embrace the whole Union. This has been the distinguishing rule of democracy, and the grand secret of its success. The federal party have always subsisted on sectional divisions, side issues and third parties. They are trying it again now, and especially will they labor for it if they get the control of a majority of the states in the next congress. The Wilmot proviso is one of these sectional tests, and why should the democrats adopt it? It is a side issue, and why should we step aside to engraft the new shoot on the old democratic stock? It is an abstract proposition, having no practical application, and leading to no result but sectional division and disunion, and why should the democrats take up a half whig and whole abolition measure and waste their strength upon it, by beating the air in metaphysical disquisitions, and the balancing of posibilities and probabilities in future legislation?

There is also behind all this a great fundamental principal of government, which is the corner stone of democracy—the right of the people to establish, frame and alter their own form of government. In each of the states this is an absolute right. How can congress interfere with it? Pennsylvania has the right to establish slavery by her constitution, if the people say so, and amend it accordingly. Do we want an abstract proposition that slavery shall never be established in the free states? Would that limit or circumscribe a state right at all? Clearly not. Can the same proposition applied to new states be any more binding? If congress were to admit a state on the condition that its constitution should exclude slavery, the next convention of the people in that state could change the constitution and introduce that element.

Of what possible avail, then, could it be to agitate the Wilmot proviso in a national convention? The whigs would rejoice to see us divide on that abstract issue. They know that the union of the democracy is the success of democracy, in every presidential election. They are trying to carry the north one way and the south another, on this same issue of anti-slavery in the states, just as they tried to carry bank and anti-bank, high tariffs and free trade. The result has always been the discomfiture of the federal party, solely because it has been a sectional and never a national party. The old federalists tried it in the Hartford convention in 1814, where political abolitionism first originated, in that famous proposition to deprive the south of slave enumeration in national representation. All that has followed since in the like vein and all that is now proposed are but incidents of that main proposition, which had its origin in the jealousy of the federal party of the north against the democratic party of the south. It failed then, when there were but about half the states that now compose the Union. Can the democratic party succeed now in what the federalists failed in then? Should we not rather take warning from this example in our history, and leave this vexed question where the constitution found and left it, with the states themselves, in their independent sovereignty? We answer, yes!

☞ Three great inventions of the year 1846; smelting copper by electricity, gun cotton and amputation of limbs, and other surgical operations, without pain, under the influence of a certain gas.—*Exchange paper.*

To them may be added—making Mexicans of American citizens, by reading Corwin's speeches.—*Detroit Free Press.*

We can add another—making a Wilmot-proviso whig candidate out of a man that don't know whether he is for or against a national bank, for or against a high protective tariff, and won't have time to examine and decide the matter, until he has helped whip Mexico in this "unnatural war between two republics."

"A Shower Bath"

The Fredonia Censor, after spending a little labor, ink and brains, and occupying several columns, to prove Gen. Taylor a whig, Henry Clay whig, a Corwin whig, a Greeley, Giddings & co. whig, in short, all sorts of whig, has been completely thrown on its beam's end by the old hero's letter to Dr. Delaney, of Louisiana, published in our last. The editor shivers and shakes worse than Col. Doniphan after submitting to Tom Corwin's shower bath. Just hear his teeth clatter:

"Another letter from Gen. TAYLOR in reference to his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, will be found in another column. If genuine, it is discreditable to him. It is a written bunglingly, and exhibits, we confess, a want of sense, inasmuch as it indicates extreme sensitiveness concerning the opinions of others. He had written enough before this to satisfy any one disposed to question him we should suppose, and if he has *fought* himself into fame, he now bids fair to *write* himself out of reputation for discretion."

O, ho! how he runs. "Stepleroek," or the man with the cork leg, cant hold a candle to him. His coat tail floats behind like the streamer of a seventy-four in a gale of wind, while his legs couldn't make better time were a whole tribe of Camanches close on his heels. We'll bet our "pile" on him against the world for a long race and a *short* turn. But seriously. "*If genuine,* it is discreditable to him. Don't lay the flattering unction to your soul that its not "genuine," for you'll be disappointed. That the letter is "genuine" there can be no doubt. We have before us yet another even more "bungling," than the one in question. It is in reply to a set of resolutions adopted by a democratic meeting at Clarksville, Tenn., and transmitted to him through a committee appointed for that purpose. It is dated, Monterey, July 20th, and can be found in another column. But stop, we see the Censor man "going it" to the tune of "out of the way, Ol Dan Tucker," and has made such excellent time that he's entirely out of hearing. So we'll let him go for the present.

The Way to Prove It.

During an electioneering canvass, the whigs solemnly declare they are not opposed to the war; but when they have secured the people's ballots, they hold up the box triumphantly to prove that the war is unpopular.

☞ The Gazette is in a very bad way, indeed, for fear that there will be a further addition of territory to the Union. It is not to be wondered at, however, as its party have successively opposed the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

What Next?

Pens made of ivory are now coming into use. They are shaved down to an almost transparent thinness, and perfectly susceptible of being nibbed, mended, &c., with all the facility of an ordinary quill. They are French manufacture.

GEORGIA.—We learn that the calculation is that Georgia will produce this year the largest corn crop ever grown within its limits.—*Mb. Argus.*

The same in Michigan. The Peninsular State produces more wheat, more corn, more copper, more *Democrats,* more of everything good and valuable, than any State of her age in this Union.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Except the Keystone—she beats you in Democrats, iron, coal, and volunteers—for very necessary articles in "Polk's war for the extension of slavery," as federalism is pleased to term it.

☞ The Gazette can't go the last letter of Gen. Taylor, no how! and says it can't see *how* he can receive the support of whigs, under existing circumstances." Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Commercial.

☞ A new steamer called the Cincinnati was launched at Maumee last week. She is said to be of a beautiful model, 550 tons burthen, and only draws two and a half feet water.

☞ Mr. O. A. Brownson's testimony against the war is widely circulated by the opposition journals, as the evidence of "a distinguished leader of the democratic party."—These whigs have such profound respect for Mr. Brownson's opinions that they may now be requested to adopt his views in regard to the late difficulty in Rhode Island. Mr. Brownson spoke and wrote in favor of Mr. Dorr with more ability than he writes against this war.

☞ Iowa City, capitol of Iowa, with a population of only one thousand, has seven churches, six of brick and one of stone. A church going as well as a church building place is that.

☞ Mr. Clay must feel proud of the result of the election in his own state. Kentucky in spite of state pride, and all the mighty influence of state patronage and long established custom, has declared that the administration is making progress there. The democrats have gained a member of congress, and the whole Green river country is now represented by democrats.

☞ There remains at the Post Office Department at Washington, a diamond ring, valued at one hundred dollars, returned in a dead letter.

☞ A new emission of counterfeit quarter eagles is "about." Their date is 1843, and their execution so good that they have ever been received in banks. There is said to be a large quantity of them in circulation.

☞ The following paragraph relative to the coal trade, we clip from the Meadville Republican. The rise in the price of that commodity here cannot have escaped the attention of the people, neither can they have forgotten the predictions in regard to it one year ago:

"THE COAL TRADE.—On the eve of the adoption of the Tariff of '46, a great outcry was raised, in this State, in behalf of the Coal Trade. Long and labored articles were written, with a design of proving that this (one of Pennsylvania's main interests) particular branch of trade would suffer almost total destruction, in consequence, as

The Politics of our Soldiers.

We totally disapprove of the course of some whig papers in claiming all the officers in the Regular and Volunteer service as whigs, and arguing therefrom that their party must needs be in favor of the war. To our mind it proves nothing, except it be that the whig party is extremely fond of office, and will even fight in a "God abhored, unjust war" as they term it, for the sake of holding them. Besides, we know they have claimed many distinguished officers as whigs, who have never acted with them, but on the contrary utterly despise and condemn their course. In regard, however, to the politics of the rank and file, "the men with knapsacks," who do the fighting, they have *not* been so decided in their claim, hence *their* accusation against them of being *men* of "loose morals," &c. And it is well they do not claim them, as we are confident the returns of the votes of our volunteers now in Mexico, will show at least ten to one for Shunk. Knowing this the Hollidaysburg Standard is authorized to offer the following:

$100 reward for legal proof that there are over sixteen whigs in the American Highlanders, now in Mexico.

$100 for legal proof that there are over 16 whigs in the Cambria Guards, now in Mexico.

$100 for legal proof that there are over 10 whigs in the Monroe Guards, now in Mexico.

$100 for legal proof that there are over 10 whigs in the Jefferson Guards, now in Mexico.

$100 for legal proof that there is 1 whig in Capt. Porter's company of Irish Greens, now in Mexico.

$100 for legal proof that there is 1 whig in Captain Binder's German company, now in Mexico.

$100 for legal proof that there are over 10 whigs in the Wyoming Artillerists, now in Mexico.

$100 *reward* for legal proof that there are over 15 whigs in the Uniontown company now in Mexico.

$100 reward for legal proof that there are over 15 whigs in the Westmoreland Guards now in Mexico.

$100 *for legal proof* that there are over 10 whigs in the Reading Artillerists, now in Mexico.

$500 for legal proof that there are over 150 whigs in the two Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in Mexico.

And, finally, $1000 for legal proof that there is a single whig in the American army, who approves of the attrocious sentiments uttered by the North American and its kindred spirits.

In addition to this, the Detroit Free Press, says, that out of near 300 soldiers who have gone to Mexico from Michigan, not 30 are whigs.

☞The Mobile Herald suggests that a purse be made up among the pious to engage Christian missionaries to go among the rioters and Sabbath breakers of Philadelphia, and convert them from the evil of their ways.

☞Flags were displayed at half-mast from all the public buildings and hotels in the city of Ney York, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. WRIGHT.

AN EXTENSIVE FAMILY.—There was a celebration at Sherburne, Massachusetts, a few days ago, of a family which included nearly two thousand persons. They were the descendants of Henry Leland and the celebration was the erection of a monument to his memory. The preparations for this family meeting have been for some time making, and great labor has been expended in collecting the several lines of his children, amounting in all to near forty thousand persons, living and dead.

OUR ARMY.—The Union says, with regard to the effective force of the army in Mexico:

"That the pay-rolls—that infallible test of numbers—will show that the forces in Mexico, under Major General Scott and Major General Taylor, in the month of July, will exceed 30,000."

"Young bachelors ought to be taxed; "said Miss Lackford, to a resolute evador of the noose matrimonial. "I agree with you perfectly, Ma'am," was the reply, "for bachelorism certainly is a luxury.

MARKETS.—No change from last week.

SADDLE GALLS.—When these inflamed tumors become troublesome, and will not yield to other remedies, Merchant's Gargling Oil will entirely remove them, as it also will callous from other parts of the animal.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED—On the 26th ult., by Elder H. Hale, Mr. WM. OLIVER, of M'Kean, to Miss SARAH JANE HENDERSON, of Fairview.

DIED—On Friday last, at the residence of William Truesdail, Esq., of congestive fever, Mr. JAMES A. DRAPER, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 23d August ult., at Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y., Miss MARY HALLOCK, daughter of Mr. Joshua Hallock, formerly of this place.

On the 31st ult., of Inflammation on the Brain, GUY LOOMIS, son of T. M. Austin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Conneautville, Crawford Co., on the morning of the 28th ult., Permelia Cochran, daughter of Capt. Andrew Cochran, aged 27 years.

On the 21st ult., in Elkcreek, Miss Caroline Rhodes, in the 20th year of her age.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept, 4, 1847.

N.B Cutting done on the shortest notice.

Cash For Flax Seed.

CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

FINE NEW TEAS.

THERE has been a great deal said lately about Teas, and there are a great many in Erie who pretend that they are selling better Teas cheaper than any body else. This is a mistake.

The Pekoe Tea Company

of New York, have sent to their agents, John H. Burton & Co. their several varieties of Teas.—They are fresh, fragrant and highly flavored, and exceed in richness any Teas that has ever been sold in Erie, and at prices much less. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. These Teas are put up in pound, half and quarter pound packages, lined with tin foil, which keeps them from the air and preserves their strength and flavor.

J. H. BURTON & Co.,
Aug. 31. No. 5 Reed House.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS.

J. H. BURTON & CO., are Wholesale Agents for Osgood's Indian Cholagogue, and Dalley's Pain Extractor, and can furnish dealers at wholesale prices.

Sept. 4, 1847.

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at cost, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

TEAS!! TEAS!!!

真正珠生眼熙

The New York Canton Tea Company's

SUPERIOR TEA.

WE are now opening a choice lot of Teas, just received from the Canton Tea Company, N. Y., among which may be found

GREENS.		
Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0	50 per lb.
Fine do		63 "
No. 2 fragrant do		75 "
No. 3 very fine do	1	00 "
Good HYSON,		75 "
Very fine do	1	00 "
Good HYSON SKIN.		50 "
Good IMPERIAL,		75 "
Very fine do	1	00 "
Extra fine do	1	25 "
Good GUNPOWDER,		75 "
Fine do	1	75 "
BLACKS.		
No. 1 SOUCHONG,	$0	50 per lb.
No. 2 do		63 "
Finest do		75 "
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various	prices "
CONGO,	various	prices "
Fine OOLONG,		50 "
Very fine do		75 "
Extra fine do	1	00 "
NINGYONG	various	prices "
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1	00 "

☞TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the *exclusive* venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package (in addition to its containing *full weight, independent of the wrapper,*) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.

For sale at No. 1 Perry Block, by
Sept, 2, 1847 T. W. MOORE.

NEWS! NEWS!

First Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods in Town at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, nearly opposite the Reed House.

MOSES carries off the palm again. He is now receiving his tremendous and magnificent stock of WINTER GOODS, probably the most fashionable and best assorted lot of Goods ever brought to this place: beautiful goods of every discription for Ladies Cloaks and Dresses; Paramatta Cloths, Plaid Cashmeres, &c. For Bonnets, Silk Velvets, Silks and Satins Ribbons and Plumes and French Flowers; French Ginghams, Merinos, Silk stripe and plaid Alpacas, Damask Moreens, Silk and Mohair Fringes, Silk Buttons, Shawls of every description, Thread and Brussels, Laces French needle wrought Collars, &c. &c.

Also—Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, a complete assortment, which will be sold very cpeap.

MOSES KOCH.
Sep. 4, 18'8. Commercial Exchange, Erie.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.

Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

FAMILY ORGANS.—All parties allow that there can be too much of a good thing, and the patience of the fondest parent is severely tried by the continued grinding of the same tune.—And now for the *remedy*.

TUTTLE'S PATENT BABY JUMPER is decidedly the most useful and amusing article now in use for the nursery. Infants from the age of three months and upwards are enabled to exercise and amuse themselves when alone without the least possibility of being injured. It is highly recommended by our most celebrate physicians for invalid and other children, as its operation upon the system is such as in a great measure to do away with the necessity of medicine.—Many cases could be cited when after being in the jumper but a short time the little innocents have fallen asleep and without an exception have waked up laughing. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 1 Perry Block.

Aug. 28 T. W. MOORE.

Cash for Flax Seed.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of Flax Seed. C. M. TIBBALS
Aug. 27, 1847.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the stable of the subscriber, at the Western Hotel, in Erie, on the 13th inst., a large bay horse, 8 or 10 years old lame in the left fore foot, and ring-boned on the left hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Erie Aug. 28, 1847. JOHN GRAHAM.

CHEAPEST YET.—Just received, 1 case of French Ginghams, 1 do California Plaids, at H. CADWELL'S.
August, 26, 1847.

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4. Cheapside, by
Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

GROCERIES.—An excellent assortment of Groceries can at all times be found at No. 4 Cheapside. BROWN & M'CARTER.
Aug. 17.

MOLASSES at six per cent less than can be had at any other store in Erie, and of equal quality, now offered by
Aug. 27. BROWN & M'CARTER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the mercantile business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. J. MORTON,
JOS. C. BROWN.
August 17, '47. THOS. M'CARTER.

The notes and accounts of the late firm of Morton & Co. are by mutual agreement left with the undersigned for collection, who still continue the business at the old stand, where they will be happy to accommodate their old customers, and the public generally, with goods on more favorable terms than they can be had at any other establishment in this city. BROWN & M'CARTER.
Erie, August 17, 1847. 14

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, living in Millcreek township, a Bay Horse, four years old last spring, with a star in the forhead, and the right hind leg white. Any one who will give information where he can be found shall be liberally rewarded,

JACOB SIECHRIST.
Millcreek. August 19, 1847. 3*14

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

PUBLIC Attention is invited to the largest and most fashionable stock of LADIES SUMMER DRESS GOODS, just receiving, ever offered in this market comprising in part

Brochee and Plain Barrages,
Orleans Muslins, a new and beautiful article,
Lawns and Balzarines,
Tarleton Muslin of all colors,
Barred and Striped Mulls,
Swiss and India Book Muslins,
Crapes and Laces of all kinds,

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White grode Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine for Mantillas,
Mantilla Laces, Fringe, Gimps, Buttons,
An endless variety of Gimps an Fringes, of all colors and qualities.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Ginghams, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shoes, caps, Groceries of all kinds, &c., &c. In short everything that man, women or child can want, to which we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and others.

HENRY CADWELL.
1 door east Eagle Tavern.
Erie, August 14, 1847.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE increased demand for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pill, since their introduction by us as his agents, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is now about ten years since they were brought before the public. During this time hundreds of certificates have been handed us testifying to their efficacy, and stating the very great relief they had derived from the use of them. We have now in our possession many certificates from respectable persons, who have used Dr M'LANE'S LIVER PILL with the most happy results, where every other known remedy had been used in vain. Also, quite a number of regular physicians, of good standing, through the country, are using and recommending them in their practice.

It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested by experience, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been survived, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness, who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ. J. KIDD & CO.

DIRECTIONS.—Take 2 or 3 going to bed every second or third night. If they do not purge 2 or 3 times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast ought to follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used when purging is simply necessary. As an antibilious purgative they are inferior to none—and in doses of 2 or 3 they give astonishing relief in SICK HEADACH—also in slight derangements of the stomach.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The demand for these Pills is truly surprising. Country merchants who heretofore could hardly be induced to purchase *one dozen, now buy six.* Read the following from New Castle, viz:

NEW CASTLE, Feb. 14, 1846.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—Please send me another half gross of M'Lane's Pills. The half gross I purchased a few months ago are all sold—indeed, since my customers have used *"Dr. M'Lane's Pills,"* and found them so efficacious, I can scarcely sell any other, although I am agent for most of the Pills now before the public.

Respectfully yours, W. WATSON.

Pre pared for the Proprietor, and sold wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO.

No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS" as there are other Pills, purporting to be "Liver Pills," now before the public,

Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children, from tender infancy to advanced age, lays under no restraint as to cold water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subduing fever,—destroys and expels worms with invariable success—and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties, is fearlessly asserted—still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requiring none of the drenching which Worm Tea and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge has been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled Worms to an almost incredible amount.

As evidence of the surprising effects of Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, we give the following:

On Saturday, February 7th, 1846, Mr. James Richardson called at the Drug Store of J. Kidd & Co. corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. and made the following statement: "A child of mine had been very sick for some ten days—we had given her purgative medicines but it had done her no good. One of our neighbors came in and said it was worms that were destroying the child, and at the same time spoke of the wonderful effects she had witnessed from using Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, in that neighborhood. We procured a vial—gave one teaspoonful, and the child discharged forty-two worms. I then gave another tea-spoonful, which brought forty six more making in all eighty-eight worms. As a duty I owe to you and the community at large, I freely make known these facts. My child is now well. What is more remarkable, the Worm Specific expelled the Worms alive, in about four hours after I gave it to the child

MORE, AND LATER.

Messrs KIDD & Co.—Gentlemen: I gave the vial of Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge, which I bought from you the other day, to a child of mine. The result was extraordinary—She passed one hundred worms. It is truly surprising medicine. MARY POWERS.

Pine Creek, Allegheny co. Pa. Feb 20, 1847.

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburg now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

☞N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge.*

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

August 21, 1847. 14

WANTED.

LIBERAL prices will be paid for

2000 Bushels Corn,
2000 do. Rye,
2000 do. Oats,
2000 do. Wheat,

It delivered within two weeks.

H. CADWELL.
Aug. 7

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

WILL be sold by order of the Orphan's Court, by public vendue or out cry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Erie, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Millcreek, being part of Reserve tract, number seventy-six (76) containing about forty acres, be the same more or less; late the property of David Caldwell, dec'd.

JOHN G. CALDWELL, Executor.
Aug. 13th, 1847. 3t13

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has. By order of the Board of Driectors.

C. M' PARREN, Cashier.
Erie Bank, July 23, 1847.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block
July 24. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

ORANGES & LEMONS, at the cheap Grocery Store of T. W. MOORE.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17, 1847.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cuttery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*

June 26, 1847. 6

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

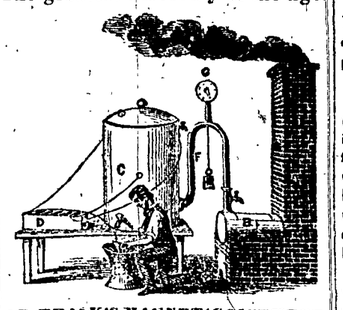
G. LOOMIS & Co
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphene Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use. The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.
July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 31. T. W. MOORE.

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL CURE KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates every portion of the human frame, every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it cures as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous cases are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most completely remedy ever prepared.

In 9 cases out of 100 it will *afford entire relief to the worst cases of* NERVOUS HEADACHE *in thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Agur in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS. Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY! INVALUABLE BEST FRIEND. It is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such uniform and universal satisfaction, as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

They have stood the severest trials, by curing when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation in the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the off-spring of the hour, destined to pass away with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of sterling value. Its reputation is not built upon an isolated cure, effected under circumstances in which the faith of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that these celebrated Pills were prepared. Nature's laws were first established, and then a medicine was prepared from the herbs of the Indian, which should act with those laws. Therefore, these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the System.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body. The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid as it when changes take place suddenly, the effects are often serious. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

That scourge of the West, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver and biliary functions are chiefly disordered, superinduced by great physic debility. When the symptoms first appear no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills. A few doses will give such manifest relief that no persuasion will be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill s will be found very superior. In this disease, the gastric juice is weak and deficient in quality. Consequently, the digestion is imperfect and the health impaired. These pills remove the bile from the stomach, restore its tone, and improve the digestion.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the CAUSE of Jaundice, and of all other disorders.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

It would be difficult precisely to tell to which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health, and sprits, and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an inestimable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of pain in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which nature is striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if the thing be at all possible.

VALUABLE ANTI BILIOUS MEDICINE!

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from bilious disorders than from all others combined.—This is partly owing to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of Southern and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkenness is frequently brought on by liver complaint. A patient suffering from this disease, should not be mocked with pretended cures; yet there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the chief reliance, but the remedy has proved itself worse than the disease! What then shall be done! We say, give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not cure your complaint, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a "beetle" the best medicine you ever heard of, *stick to them!* Don't run after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to blaster itself into notoriety. Above all

BE-WARE OF IMITATIONS

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of the Medicine, Indian Pills were never heard of. Now what hosts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than chalk is like cheese! One man advertises, "Improved" ndian Vegetable Pills. This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious. Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money and of medicine.—But which is the worst? Is not the counterfeiter of a medicine but little better than a robber, and a murderer!—Buy of the regular Agents only, we say again.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchins & Co., Waterford.
John McClure, Sen., Girard.
J. B. S verance, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and to counterfeit this is FORGERY.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, July 24, 1847. 10

STEWART'S celebrated Syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.
Erie May 22, 1847. 1

OLD ENGLISH CHEESE at
T. W. MOORE'S.
July 17. No. 1, Perry Block.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, cornocupies.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Third edition; 18mo. pp. 250; price $1.

25,000 *Copies sold in three months.*

The great demand of this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married Females would here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, beauty, vigor, elasticity of body and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands, into whose hands this book has not fallen. This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.

Copies to be sent by Mail free of postage.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no instance has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1221, New York City, Publishing Office 129 Library street, New York.

☞For sale in Erie by O. D. SPAFFORD, Bookseller, State street.

July 24, 1847. 3m10

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garret,
John B. Pimose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.

Spencer McIlvaine,
Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞Application can be made to
J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.
Erie, August 7, 1847. tf12

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
July 17. 1847. 9

TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain. Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common horn, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled and plain letter paper; card and letter envelopes, a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy watr'd & striped black & blue blk
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences,

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and soldered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞Mind the name and number.

MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847. 4

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by
June 26. W F. RINDERNECHT.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Aug. 14, 1847. 13
N. B Old Stoves taken in payment. Better *throw* them away than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by
O. D. SPAFFORD.
Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion

DR. SMITH'S GREAT
NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S
IMPROVED INDIAN VEG. TABLE
[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can retain. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these o Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL,

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels freely open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive agent. The plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by ex cetting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds slight attacks, &c. &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN,	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given us these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York, and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTH R LEE.
Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.
JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best success. I would not be without them. T. H. NASH, 99 Fore, th st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P. M Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.
JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev. S Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.
JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Re-pected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Mame-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.
ED EATON (O) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.
ED BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent; as Doctor Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Chamberker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the genuine or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is written with a pen on the bottom of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 169 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th street.

March 6, 1847. 6m42

LADIES canfind at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Bead Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, Cairel ord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by
May 29, 1847. METCALF.

New Woollen Factory
AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it, both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is locate l about one mile north of the village, ALEX. DUNCAN.
JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.
North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at
May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.
May 6, 1847. 51

GENTS. Teghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold cheaper for cash than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $5, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $5; Webster's Diction ary, $3 50.

Anthon's Virgil, $2,	Anthon's Horace, $1 75
do Homer, 1 50,	do Cicero, 1 25
Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2,	
do do do Lessons, 1,	
do do do Laten do 1,	
do do do Prossody, 1,	
do do do Sallust, 1,	

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, &c.

Davie's arithmetic,	Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do	Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology,	Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botony,	Morse's do
Comstock's do	Mitchell's do

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,
do do do Reader,
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,

Sanders' Readers,	Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictiony,	Colt's do
Johnson's do	Mor's Byron,

Scott's comentaric's, 6 vo. $12,
Dick's works, library edition also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London.

Foy's book of Martyrs,	Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives,	Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor,	Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine,	Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ry,	Eberle's Practice,
Gay's med. Juris'dence,	do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance,	Platonic Theology,
ayland's elements of Moral Science,	
The School and the School Master,	
Dr Olin's travels in the east,	
Thurwal's History of Greece, etc.	
Guide to the Prophecies,	
Dumas' Travels,	Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works,	New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works,	Bucks religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels,	Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion,	Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,	
do do Fredrika Bremer, do	
Moshim's eclesiastical History,	
Luther on Galatians, Jarves' church History,	
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,	
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,	
Goldsmith's England,	
Parley's Universal History,	

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.
June 13, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hud-on from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also.

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zong and surrounding country,
A General View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Alice and Albert, in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.
Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.
No. 6. Reed House.
Nov. 28, 1846. 28

18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!
AT THE
BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold cheaper than ever; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Erie May 15, 1847. 52

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general corrector for sale by
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
June 12. 4

ERIE EXTENSION!—A large consignment of INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE, for cure of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, etc., etc., and will be sold to druggists and dealers by the case or dozen, at wholesale prices, by
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

More New Goods!
☞ THE LAST AND CHEAPEST. ☜

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a large stock of CROCKERY, comprising full dining Sets of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be sold cheap. For further evidence please call at METCALF'S.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.
May 29, 1847.

FIRE INSURANCE

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N.Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson.
CARSON GRAHAM.
Erie, June 12 1847. 1f4

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by C. M. TIBBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales, Skirts; just received at No. 4, Cheapside.
MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION;

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUNPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. Tousey, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1841, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.
January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.
W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.
Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. H. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. JOHN LEWIS.
(Signed) Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

Further Evidence.

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. A. E. ARNOLD.
(Signed)

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that "in some SEVERE CASES our customers complain of receiving great benefit from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York, and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Penamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.
HIRAM SIKES & CO.
Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.
October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough* a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover *symptoms of Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York
CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.
March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.
JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.
Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t5

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.
Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *sup ri* work, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at ou. Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.
Erie, March 20, 1847. 14

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the impor tation cost as they will ask Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdks., &c. &c, at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.
Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the corner opposite the Eagle. April 29

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.
MOSES KOCH.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 3 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.
Erie, Oct. 24, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.
April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.
February 13, 1847. B. TOMLINSON & Co. 39

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.
Oct. 10, 1846.

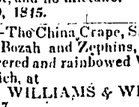
WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints. ladles, &c.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTICE.

THE Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.
Erie, July 6, 1841. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand
May 10, 1846. 51



S. SMYTH
HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.
March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though sometime in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.
B. TOMLINSON, & Co.
Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired no'oriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.
Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 13

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.
April. 29 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do, together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.
ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.
Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at
METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 10, 1847. 8

1847.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandize from the eastern cities, or of produces, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto, C. W.
Wm. D. King, St Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.
Erie, March 14, 1847 45

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,	
GEN. CHARLES M. REED,	
Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,	Erie, Pa.
MOSES KOCH, Esq.	
THOMAS W. STERRETT,	
VINCENT. HIMROD & Co.	
A. D & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's.	
HENRY K. SMITH, Esq.	
CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq.	Buffalo.
JAMES MULLETT, Esq.	
PHILIP DOSHIMER, Esq.	
HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq.	
HON. ADDISON GARDNER, Rochester, N. Y.	
HON. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y.	
HENRY SHELDEN & Co.	
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq.,	
DORR, CHANDLER & WHITAKER,	N.Y. City.
HON. ROBERT H. MORRIS,	
CONOVER & LADAGH,	
J. & A. VANOSTRAND,	
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,	
" WM. L. MARCEY,	Washington
" ROBERT J. WALER,	
" W. MEDILL,	
WM. Z. STEWART, Esq., Logansport, Ia.	
GEORGE H. McWHORTER,	Oswego, N. Y.
B BROCKWAY, Esq.	
HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky, O.	
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH	Chicago, Ill.
BRISTOL & PORTER,	
COL. JAMES R. SNOWDEN,	
LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co.	Philadelphia.
COL. JAMES PAGE,	
ABRAM. S. WOLF & Co.,	
HENRY HORN, Esq.,	
J. J. P. STEINER,	
HON. FRANCIS R SHUNK,	Harrisburg.
" SIMON CAMERON,	
" N. B. ELDRED,	
HENRY BUEHLER, Esq.	
HON. WILLIAM WILKINS,	Pitt